YANKEES LOOKING AT PERU.

WILL AMERICAN CAPITAL OPEN THE RICH MINES OF THAT LAND?

A Reported \$10,000,000 Syndleate with Well-known Names to Back It-Ex-Secretary Windom and Ex-Mayor Grace Deny That They are Interested-day Cooke's Connection with the Scheme-The Landrenn Claim Avainst Peru-Grace & Co.'s Interest in that Land-What Michael P. Grace Says-Gittering Possibilities.

When the steamer Colon of the Pacific Mail Steamship line sailed from this port on Feb. 10 there were three gentlemen aboard of her whose mission may prove to be one of vast importance. They were Mr. Henry D. Cooke. Mr. John C. Landreau, and a Mr. Hooker. The first named of the trio is a banker and the nephew of Jay Cooke, the well-known Philadelphia financier. Mr. John C. Landreau is a traveller and discoverer, whose name has frequently been before Congress in connection which were declared valid by a Commission appointed by Congress, and which were supported by James G. Blaine when the latter was Secretary of State. Mr. Hooker is a well-known

These gentlemen are now in Peru investigating certain concessions offered by the Govern-ment of the country, and their report is awaited with interest by a number of prominent capi-talists of the United States. Exactly what they are looking into seems to be in some doubt, but they are expected to return soon, and then the ject will be fully cleared up.

In the mean time some of the parties interested have said enough to a reporter for THE SUN to show that it is a matter involving a large amount of money, and also that it is likely to open up a vast fleid for American enterprise in the near future. The fact that Mr Landreau is connected with the present scheme would seem to indicate that his famous claims soulnet the Peruvian Government are concerned, and it has been so stated in several quarters. Although the history of these claims was frequently discussed during Mr. Blaine's Secretaryship, yet it is unknown to many, and an explanation at this time will serve to make lear the erigin of the present scheme.

According to Mr. Landreau's friends, the valuable guano deposits of Peru were first discovered by Mr. Landreau's brother, Mr. Theophile Landreau, who is said to be a citizen of Peru, about 1840. According to the laws of Peru, the discoverer of mines and valuable deposits of minerals is entitled to a royalty. In this instance, Mr. Landreau, upon reporting his find to the Government, received a guarantee of a certain percentage, said to have been onetenth, of the net returns from the sales of the guano. But the Peruvian Government, although not then in such a desperate condition as at present, was nevertheless in financial straits, and while the returns from the guano fields were very large, the Government was never able to pay its obligations to the discov-erer. Upon this Mr. J. C. Landreau, who had me a partner with his brother in the interest, determined to invoke the aid of the United States Government in his behalf, he being a citizen of this country.

He first communicated with Secretary Blaine. who was impressed with the justice of his claim, and a petition was sent to Congress. The latter appointed a Commission to examine into the matter, and this Commission pronounced his claim valid and so reported. President Garfield was then instructed to use his efforts to bring about a recognition of the claim. Secretary Blaine instructed the United States Minister to Peru to push the matter. In the meantime Theophile Landreau brought suit in the Supreme Court of Peru for a settlement. The amount due him had reached immose propertions, and it was practically impossible for the Government to pay up. The court, unwilling to make a decision against the Government, decided immonse propertions, and it was practically impossible for the Government to pay up. The court, unwilling to make a decision against the Government, decided the question raised, which it termed an international issue. The Government did not deny the claim, and after some time declared its willingness to arbitrate the matter. But then the war with Chill came on and all other questions were dropped.

At the close of the war Chill was triumphant and Peru was a bankrupt and suppliant country. The most valuable of the gunno fields were appropriated by the conqueror, and only a score of the less important ones were left to Peru. In the treaty of peace Chill agreed to pay her proportion of the debts due to certain English bondholders who had invested larkely in the guano fields, but no mention was made of the Landreau claims.

Several prominent, foreigners, including Grace & Co. of New York, Dreyfuss, the great Parisian banker, and through him August Belmont, had always been opposed to any recognition of the Landreaus, and made a continual fight against it. Perry Belmont went to Congress and fought against the interference of the United States, and was successful. With the change of Administration Blaine's influence was destroyed, and the schemo of United States interference fell threugh.

Secretary Bayard has steadily refused to take any action in the matter. Landreau tried to get some New York capitalists interested in his claim, but they were earrail of Mr. Grace's nounced his claim valid and so reported President Garfield was then instructed to use

United States interference fell through.
Secretary Bayard has steadily refused to take any action in the matter. Landreau tried to get some New York capitalists interested in his claim, but they were afraid of Mr. Grace's influence. Last year Mr. Grace went to London and induced the English bondholders to unite with him in pushing their joint claims against Peru. The Government of Peru appointed a Commissioner to go to England and arbritate with Mr. Grace and the Englishmon. An agreement was drawn up by which Peru recognized their claims and put into their hands all the existing and projected railroads, the remaining guano deposits, gold and silver mines, and immense tracts of other lands. The President of Peru ratified this agreement, but when it was laid before the Congress of Peru last fall that body refused to sanction it.

The failure of Grace and his associates gave the Landreaus new heart, and they again looked about for some American capitalists to back them. They succeeded in interesting Mr. Jay Cooke, ex-Senator Dorsey, ex-Secretary of the Treasury William Windom, and a number of others. Their idea was in some respects similar to Mr. Graces. The Government of Peru was approached by these gentlemen to see if it would now recognize the Landreau claim. After some time the Peruvian Government replied that if Landreau would get up a syndicate of responsible American capitalists that would advance money for the present needs of Peru. the Government would recognize the Landreau claim at ene-half the original percentage. As security for the payment of the claim the Government agreed to give its guano lands, certain gold and silver mines, and large deposits of nitrate, a substitute for guano. This nitrate had also been discovered by Theophile Landreau. An agreement was drawn up by the syndicate, and a stock company was formed with a capitalization of \$10,000,000. The agreement was drawn in the office of the Penama Canal Company, that he had heard of some such enterprise, but that he was not personally interest

Ex-Secretary Windom said to the reporter that he had heard of some such entertries, but that he was not personally interested in any manner.

At the office of the Panama Canal Company, in the Mills building, Mr. Coine said that it was true that an agreement between Mr. Jay Cooke and some other gentlemen had been drawn in his office, but it was not true that the Landreau claim had been revived. He was unwilling to admit very much.

"At present everything is in a chaotic state," he said." and there is really nothing to say. The Landreau claim is an old chestmut, and does not enter into this matter. Mr. Landreau is one of the party that has gone down to Peru to investigate, because he is well acquainted with the country. It is not true that \$10,000,000 has been subscribed. I can say nothing further about the matter at present."

From another source the reporter learned that Mr. Jay Cooke had hesitated about entering into the scheme, because he did not want to do anything that would clash with the interests of Mr. Michael P. Grace or his brother, the strain of the matter at present. He did not desire to de anything that would interest evith his plans. Mr. Grace replied that he could not go into the scheme then, but that he would reserve the right, upon the return of the syndicate's agents from Peru, to go into it if the report was favorable. It was said that Mr. Grace agreed, if he made up his mind to go in at all, to take one-lifth. When Mr. Coine was asked about this he was non-committude except that he relevance he reporter to understand that Mr. Landreau was the originator of the scheme. He gave that he relevance of his him and to go in at all, to take one-lifth. When Mr. Coine was asked about this he was non-committude except that he relevance of his him and to go in at all, to take one-lifth. When Mr. Coine was asked about this he was non-committude except that he relevance of his heart of some provided to the fact that Mr. Landreau had cordino that his information had come from Mr. Jay Cooke. He admitted tha

amounts to \$300,000,000, which is rightfully due him. Of course foru could never pay such a sum. It is, however, her very weak, ness that makes success possible never pay such a sum. It is, however, her very weak, ness that makes success possible never her very weak, never becomes its known to estay bedy who has any knowledge of the country. The fields of nitrate alone are vastly field. Gold and silver mines abound, and the extent of the ore in them enants be computed, because they have never been systematically worked. In the enants of men of entoyrise and capital, hese matura amount he computed, because they have never been systematically worked. In the entitle of the country, the hands of men of period in the entitle the hands of men of entitle hidden in the entitle. The Government of Peru knows this well enough, but, unfortunately, she had not the mean of getting at them. It requires money to get at thom, and that she has not at all. A silver sol, a coin equivalent to a United States dollar, is worth about 100 juner sole where the terms of the sum of the sum

nied emphatically that he was connected with
the new syndicate.

"I am not now and never have been connected with any such enterprise," he said. "I
will say further that neither I nor my brother
would have anything to do with any scheme
that involved the claim of John C. Landreau or
any other Landreau. We have been invited to
go into it a number of times, but refused to do
it. We would have nothing to do with it when
it was before Congress. I was asked to meet
Senator Dorsey, presumably in regard to it,
but I positively refused to have anything to do
with him. So did my brother. I know nothing
further about this matter."

Mr. Michael P. Grace was disinclined to talk.
"I don't like to be interviewed," he said. "and
have endeavored to keep my name out of the
papers. In regard to this I will say that I have
no interest at present in this enterprise."

"Is it true. Mr. Grace, that Mr. Jay Cooke invited you into the scheme, and said to you that
he did not desire to go into it himself if the
scheme was going to clash with your interests?" asked the reporter.

"Mr. Cooke spoke to me about the matter,"
repiled Mr. Grace.

"Did you ask to be excused until the agents
returned from Peru with their report? Did
you reserve the right to take an interest in it if
their report proved favorable?"

Mr. Grace replied that he asked to be excused until he knew more about the business.
"I will say," he added, "that I do not consider
this scheme of very great importance. In my
mind, it is at present a very small affair. It
has nothing to do with the Landreau claim,
and I would not accept an interest if it had.
Mossrs, Cooke and Hooker have gone down to
Peru to inspect some mining lands; that's all."

"Gold and silver mines?" asked the reporter.

"Mining lands would naturally include gold
and silver mines," replied Mr. Grace shortly.

"Do they also include deposits of nitrate?"

"Possibly," said Mr. Grace. "I want to say
right here that neither the house of Grace &
Co. nor my brother will be concerned in the eno, nor my brother will be concerned in the en-

right here that heither the house of Grace A. Co. nor my brother will be concerned in the enterprise."

"But Mr. M. P. Grace might." admitted Mr. Grace. "Mr. Cooke came to me for information in the first instance, I suppose. I am always glad to give any information about Peru to these who desire to invest there, and to assist them to the best of my ability."

"Is this scheme likely to clash with your interests or those of the English bondholders?" asked the reporter.

"No: I would not have anything to do with it if it did."

"Why wouldn't you have anything to do with the Landreau claim?"

"Because," said Mr. Grace, "I don't look on it very favorably, and really do not know much about it."

Mr. Grace said that he would probably sail for London in ten or fifteen days to see what could be done in the matter of the foreign claims against Peru.

SPRECKELS'S LIFE WORK.

He Intends to Make Beet Sugar a Big Success in This Country.

CHICAGO, May 13 .- Claus Spreckels, who is 60 years old, and has made himself a millionaire many times over, said last night he had only just begun his life work. This is the esonly just begun his life work. This is the establishment in America of the beet-sugar industry on a basis that will permanently benefit the agriculturist. Incidentally it is his purpose to annihilate the Sugar Trust. To-morrow at Philadelphia he will meet the engineers and draughtsmen who are at work on plans for the new refinery in that city. With these additional facilities, Mr. Spreckels said, he would soon be able to supply half the sugar consumed in the United States. He was confident he could make sugar cheaper than the trust. The failure of beet-rost sugar experiments in America he attributed to lack of experience. The few skilled workmen imported were not familiar with all the steps of the process. This is where Mr. Spreckels claims to have the advantage. He trains his men personally for each deparment, and has made beet root sugar a success in California. Equal results, he declares, can he obtailed throughout the East, and by affording a ready market he is preparing to prove that the farmer who is extremely fortunate if he gets \$10 for an acre of wheat, may get \$100 for the same acre if the crop is sugar beets, and at the same time enrich the soil. tablishment in America of the beet-sugar in-

Disston's Steel Works Burned.

PHILADELPHIA. May 13.—The large brick building which contained the steel works and rolling mill of Disston's extensive saw works at Tacony was burned this morning causing a oss of \$300,000, on which there is an insurance loss of \$360,000, on which there is an insurance of \$190,000. The building was 400 by 100 feet in dimensions, and 250 persons were employed in it. All of these will be thrown out of work for some time, and 1,600 other employees will be more or less affected. The mill was the most complete of its kind in the country. A representative of the firm said the loss on the building was triffing when compared with the loss of the machinery which it will take several months to replace. The works had been running night and day for some time, on account of an unusually large number of orders awaiting faifilment, this having promised to be the busiest year in the history of the firm.

The Hired Man Killed the Kaby. Indianapolis, May 13.-On Saturday Mrs. Somerset, wife of a farmer residing near La Porte, went to that city, leaving her band at work in a field and her three children nand at work in a field and her three children in charge of the hired man, George Cook. On returning she found her eleven menths old baby dead in the cradle and Cook absent. Cook was arrested at Elkhart. He saye he did not mean to kill the babe, and did so by sheking it and breaking its neck. The calif was restless and fretful, and he sought to this tit by shaking it.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. GOV. LONG TO RETIRE FROM CONGRESS AND RETURN TO THE BAR.

t is Said He Feels the Need of Making Some Money-California and the Tariff Bill-A Week of Religious Conventions. WASHINGTON, May 13 .- Gov. Long comes back from his recent ten-day trip home with the admission on his lips that it was largely made to consult his friends regard to retiring from public life and re-turning to the law. This will create lots of talk in the old Bay State when it becomes generally known, for the people there have grown steadily accustomed to counting Gov. Long as one of the fixed figures in their public service, But Gov. Long evidently feels the need of going back to money-getting. It is nearly two years since he was married to his present wife, and a young statesman has been counted as a new member of the family for several months, Gov. Long finds his fiftieth coming in the very next October, and so much of life gone, with no opportunities for accumulating much property. Ho has been in State offices since 1876, and a public career, as he has known it is not a money-making occupation. The young lawyer from Hingham got into the Massachusetts General Court in 1875, and stayed four terms, being Speaker for three. Then he was Lieutenant-Governor a year and Governor for three years, appointing commissioners, attending cattle shows, and translating Virgil. His smile and his memory for faces got to be a tradition and his memory for faces got to be a tradition from Greylock to Gosnold. Then he began running for Congress from the Second district, and has been elected three times. Henry Cubot Ledge and the young men ran him for Senator a little over a year ago, but Tressurer liceard elected Mr. Dawes. That may have been the first thing that set the Governor's mind on going back to his clients. At any rate the routine of the House does not seem to inspire him with any desire to come back to it, popular as his blond bead and cordial laugh are in it. His old law partners, Allen & Hemenway, will be glad to take him back again.

The statement that Senator Stanford was in the Presidential field in a modest way was recently published with all the outward signs of authenticity. The fact is that Senator Stanford says the whole thing is ridiculous, that he is not a candidate, never was a candidate, and does not want to be considered as a candidate. The Senator has received a great many letters every day, giving him advice and encouragement, suggesting the proper wires that needed pulling, profiering assistance in a thousand ways, and all containing words of encouragement. Nearly every letter also closes with a request for a little cash deposit, simply as an evidence of good faith. The majority of these letters are never even answered. Those that come from personal friends and are therefore kindly meant, and minus the financial proposition, are answered by the Senator in a short note, saying that he is not and will not be a candidate. The Senator's mail now begins to contain so many letters on the subject of the Presidency that he is about to propare a printed form to be sent in return merely acknowledging receipts. The character of the letters with which Senator Stanford's mail has been imbered shows what an awful ashing of fluancial schemes would fall upon the flend of an aspiring politician so very wealthy as the California Senator.

One man of Brooklyn writes a letter of nine closely written pages making numerous suggestions as to the manner in which the Presidential boom should be worked. Good advice is given in detail, and as an evidence that it is good advice the writer says that he was in like communication with Blaine just before he was nominated. The Brooklyn citizen closes his letter with the assurance that he knows New York State like a book, from Chautauqua to Montauk Point, and would be very glied, on recipit of the proper credentials, to start out on a tour of the country in the interest of Senator Stanford just to see how the land lies.

Another man, a citizen of standing and influence in San Francisco, sends a long and friendly letter pointing out a thousand reasons why the millionaire Senator is the most available man for the Republicans to nominate at Chicago, and suggests that authority be given himso start East to see what can be done in New York. New York is not suggests that authority be given himso start East to see what can be done in New York is suggest that authority be given himso start East to see what can be done in New York is correspondent, and his needed pulling, proffering assistance in thousand ways, and all containing words of encouragement. Nearly every letter also

culcan. In addition to the letters of which the above are samples, he is visited day after day by persons with all sorts of schemes. Agents of small newspapers call for his photograph, sketch of his life, and a cash subscription; messengers come from delegates, chelly from the South, asking transportation to Chicago; efficers of all sorts of societies come for him to head their subscription books, in return for which they will give their unqualified support to his political aspirations, and a thousand and one other wild propositions are daily brought to his door.

During the coming week the five national societies of the Baptist Church will hold their annual Conventions in this city. They are the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society, the Woman's Foreign Mission Society, the Baptist Educational Convention, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the American Baptist Publication Society. Between two and three thousand delegates are expected, and the local committee have received notification that several hundred will arrive on special trains from New England, Chicago, and Milwaukee. Many of the most distinguished Baptist elergymen in the United States will attend the Convecation parade of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, a beneficial society, who expect to have 8,000 men in line, and by the American Bar Association, which will held sessions beginning May 22. On the 24th the corner stone of the new Catholic University will be laid with imposing ceremonies before an audience which it is believed will number 10,000, including many distinguished prelates. On the same day a Convention of Hebrew ministers will be held here.

Fair, fat, and a little more than forty is Sam Educational Convention, the American Baptist

Fair, fat, and a little more than forty is Sam Donelson, who presides with grace over the famous restaurant under the hall of the House. where the new member who has been safely delivered of a speech repairs with his older and more cunning colleagues to make good his waste of cranial gray matter. A fine, broadshouldered six footer; a handsome man. And no less handsome, although of a different type. was the tall, earnest-eyed Kentuckian, who leaned carelessly over the marble counter in whispered converse with him. Sam is genial if enything, and maybe this was one of the boys about town who are always attracted to genial men. But it was not the manly beauty of the pair that attracted toward them all of the eyes in the long western aisle yesterday. It was the peculiar action of the tall Kentuckian. Standing with the till half open—and a well-filled till it was on that busy day-Sam had drawn out one Bland dollar after another until about twenty shining cartwheels lay upon the marble slab and were being pushed about and arranged in fantastic shapes. Engrossed in conversation, the visitor, in an unconscious way, swept the coin into a pile. Putting aside Sam's half-resisting hand, he placed one coin upon another hand, he placed one coin upon another until they stood like a silver obelisk on its stone base. Taiking earnestly, the Kentuckian with one hand neatly and accurately divided the obelisk into two parts. Placing those side by side, with a slight pressure on the outer edges of the coin and a peculiar motion of the thumb and finger, presto—the two parts malted into one and the obelisk was again intact. Again and again the process was repeated with unfailing accuracy. A broad smile stole over the faces of at least ten of the witnesses to the scene—several of them representatives of highly moral districts too. A bright-looking middle-saced Western man remarked:

"It cost me about \$7,000 and a house and lot to learn that trick."

Then noting the puzzled expression with

to learn that trick."

Then noting the puzzled expression with which his statement was received he added:

"He is 'shuffling chips.' That is a fare trick; no man could do that who never 'bucked the tiger' across a fare table. A few poker players may be able to do it, but, as a rule, his hands are too well occurred in hoding his cards. And is takes a good deal of experience to 'shuffle.

chips, my boy. Getting that experience cost me my pile."

Then innocent bystanders had an idea why certain of the Congressmen present emiled as they looked on.

Sam is to be seen in the full effulsence of his glory when the House indulges in a busy night session when a great political fight is on the cards. If beams all over as he welcomes the brightly ill. Colonels and duggest the properties of the entire cards. If beams all over as he welcomes the brightly ill. Colonels and duggest in the brightly ill. Colonels and duggest ill. The brightly ill. Colonels and the brightly ill

the Senate is taking steps to remove from its present location in the grounds of the Capitol, has been the subject of criticism and ridicule for many years. It is a colossal representation of the Father of his Country sitting in a huge chair, with all his clothing fallen from his person, and his arm extended high into the air. It is placed in the centre of the grounds, on the east side of the Capitol. Directly opposite it, on the main wing of the building, there is a large figure of Christopher Columbus holding a round block of marble, supposed to represent the earth, in his hand. From the position of these two statues it has come to be one of the traditions of the capital, related by all the guides, that Washington and Columbus are engaged in a game of base ball, and that Columbus has just caught a ball pitched by Washington. Bozens of Congressional with have made speeches on the peculiar appearance of Washington sitting without clother exposed to rain and snow and wind. It is new shown by a letter of the artist, Greenough, that the statue was never intended to be placed out doors at all. The proposition now before the Library Committee is to remove the statue to a more suitable place and creet a canopy over it. This will serve the double purpose of protecting it from the weather, which is fast wearing it away, and removing the scruples of those persons who object to the nude in art. The has been the subject of criticism and ridicule ing it from the weather, which is fast wearing it away, and removing the scruples of those persons who object to the nude in art. The statue was originally placed in the rotunda for which it was made, but it was so whelly out of proportion that it was removed to the open air, where it would have more room. The statue was ordered by Congress in 1837, and cost \$20,000, with the addition of several thousand dollars more for transportation from Italy and moving it about after its arrival in this city.

If the programme outlined by the Demo-

eratic majority of the Ways and Means Com-

mittee holds good, the coming week in the

The Greenough statue of Washington, which

ifornia had a conference yesterday with the Chairman and other members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and to-night Mr. Thompson expressed the opinion that the fol-lowing amendments affecting California in-terests will be made to the pending Tariff bill:

AN ELECTRIC POWER PLANT.

The New Perce for Driving Machinery that The practicability of employing electricity as a motive power for stationary mechanical plants is no longer open to question as to either its economy or its effectiveness. Mr. Albert Gray, who has been, during fifteen years past, supplying steam power from a central plant at 57 Park place, has, within seven weeks past. established at the same place an electrical plant and demonstrated that it can successfully pant and demonstrated that it can successfully conducted private power plants, the zervice of the Steam Heating and Power Company, or any system of shaft and pulley power transmission. He employs three engines of an aggregate 450 horse power, and three Daft dynamos which are capable of transmitting to consumors an energy equivalent to 400 horse power. The territory

eanable of transmitting to consumors an energy equivalent to 490 horse power. The territory in which he possesses the exclusive right to employ the Daft system for generating electric power is bounded by Broadway, Canal street, the North River, and the Battery. In addition to his present plant he is now erocting another on Duane street, below West Broadway, that will have a capacity of 1,500 horse power. Thus far, he supplies 289 horse power to about eighty customers, but would already be running to the full extent of his caracity if he were able to obtain sufficient motors to meet the demand for them.

If the future may be judged from the past the limit of his business for some time to come will be the capacity of the manufacturers to turn out the motors. These motors—which are of all sizes, from ½ horse power up to 50 horse power—are not sold to private parties, but are supplied and kept in order without other charge than that made for the power that energizes them, which is lower than the same amount of power could be furnished for by any steam plant. Some idea of how cheaply it is supplied may be obtained from the fact that it only costs to run the five printing presses engaged in producing Salvation Army literature. In a printing house on Reade street, the sum of \$15 per week.

The most popular size of motor is that supplying five horse power, which is a little machine only 20 inches long, 15 inches wide and a foot high. It is set going or stonged by the simple cleaing or opening of a switch; is absolutely noiseless, causes no dust, heat, smell or nuisance of coal and ashes; requires no engineer to run it; does not age out of order, and is perfectly safe, since the amount of current introduced anywhere is insufficient to still anybody, even by the most willful perversion of its force to that end.

POTTSVILLE, May 13 .- A shocking tragedy occurred yesterday afternoon at "Bushy Tract," near Middleport, eight miles east of this city, where there lived a polish miner named Anthony Putlavish with his wife and

a sensation, but his business increased, and he continued to make money. He had, however, become addicted to the use of morphine. So firm a hold had the habit taken upon him that he died from its effects in Worcester, May 24, 1884. His remains now lie in the cemetery there, He left a will by which some \$15,000 was bequeathed to three sisters.

"The sisters' attorney, George H. Newton of Manson, who visited California last summer, chanced to meet Mr. E. M. Cleveland, a former acquaintance of Dr. Ellis, who told the attorney, greatly to his surprise, that the Doctor had been married in 1860 to one Martha Pity, daughter of a wealthy widow of Saylesville, Ala., by whom it was ascertained he had one daughter. Also, that on May 5, 1861, the Doctor had suddenly deserted his wife and her mother, taking with him the proceeds of the sale of the latter's plantation, some \$5,000, and had never afterward been seen by them.

Mr. Newton secured the assistance of C. E. Hall of Collinsville, Ala., who in January last succeeded in tracing the long-lost daughter to one of the moonshining districts of Tennessee, She was scantily clothed, and her appearance indicated that she had been subjected to all the drudgery that could be imposed upon her, and that she had practically been the slave of an old eccentric moonshiner, although her character was above suspicion. She told Mr. Hall that her mother had been dead about eleven years. She was brought to Collinsville, where she was at once identified by her aunt on account of her striking resemblance to her mother. The clergyman who married Dr. Ellis, and several, witnesses of the marriage have been found and steps will be taken at once to secure for the young lady her rightful share of her father's estate. mittee holds good, the coming week in the House will be entirely devoted to general debate on the Tatiff bill. Even Tucaday, which had been set apart for the consideration of labor bills, will be occupied in that way, in pursuance of an arrangement by which the Committee on Labor is to have another day at a later date. Interest in the discussion promises to increase as the week which will end the debate draws to a close, owing to the fact that several of the leading men en both sides of the House are announced to speak.

THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

Turfmen All at Sea Regarding the Winner -The Probable Starters.

LOUISVILLE, May 13 .- The Derby prophets and tipsters are liable to be all at sea as regards the result of to-morrow's race, as it has just begun to rain, and from all appearances it will continue to do so all night. Provided the fall is not too heavy, it will be a benefit, as the track to-day was fully six inches deep in dust. and as there was a strong wind blowing it was decidedly unpleasant, both to those who had business there and the onlookers. This morning there has not been much work done, light galloping only being indulged in, with the exception of Prince Charlie of

done, light galloping only being indulged in, with the exception of Prince Charlie of the Santa Anita stable. He was sent a quarter at fair rate of speed, and pulled up i ame. The horse was evidently in pain, and held the off fore leg up from the ground. His trainer says that the borse has pulled up in the same manner before, but has never shown such bad symptoms. When asked whether he would be able to start to-morrow he replied that he did not think he would. This makes one less probable starter. Those who are likely to come to the post are Gallifet, alexandria, White, Chevaller, Macboth, Long Roil, Zeb Ward, Autocrat, and possiby Wonderhand.

It is not quite certain which of Barnes's two, Gallifet or Alexandria. And v McCarthy is to ride. The latest report is that he is to have the mount on Alexandria. A prominent horsoman said to-day: "If I wore backing Gallifet, I would give \$100 if McCarthy did not ride." Wurnke will ride White; Lewis, Chevaller; Covington, Macbeth; L. Jones, Long Roil; Blaylock, Zeb Ward; Taral, Autocrat, and Isaac Murphy, Wonderland. Should Wonderland not start, the colored Archer might have the mount on Gallifet.

To-day being Sunday, there has been no betting or pooiselling. Talk around the hotels there was plenty of, and every one that had anything to say talked differently. One thing, however, was certain, and that was that Gallifet's admirers were not so numerous as on the previous evening, and the race is by no means looked upon as the certainty for him that it was. White has many friends, and they declare that the color has improved in every race he has run. The Chevaller is more than well informed beople expect him to win. Hen Brues, the well-known turf authority, said this afternoon that the first three would be Gallifet. Chevalier, and White, but he did not propose to place them. Macbeth's friends are not numerous, but those that he has are loyal and steadfast. The horse has raced well during the week, and nothing has been left undone by his vetoran trainer. Johnny Campbell, to There are many more improbable things than be a been seen as a condition of the battery. In addition at he is now erecting another below West Broadway, that shelty of 1,500 horse power to about but would already be runceted in a sufficient motors to meet in a sufficient motor in the suffici

rumor there that the Cunarder Servia had foundered at sea served to make a good many

people in New York unnecessarily anxious

ENGLAND'S WEAKNESS.

A Sharp Letter from Lord Handolph Churchill About the Army and Navy.

LONDON, May 14 .- In connection with the

recent assertions of the Daily Telegraph with reference to the army and navy, Lord Ran-

dolph Churchill has written a letter to that pa-

per, in which he says: "Your statements are supported by the highest military authority to

THE SERVIA DUE TO-DAY. An Alleged London Rumor About Her that A report cabled from London of an alleged

vesterday and led to many inquiries at the Cunard pler. The Servia, leaving Liverpool on Saturdays, usually gots here Sunday nights. but occasionally not until Monday. She is now due here. High water is 10 o'clock this but eccasionally not until Monday. She is now due here. High water is 10 o'clock this morning, and when she is too late for the night lide she generally times herself to strike the morning tide at the bur. Whoever will try to conjecture what grounds there could be in London on Saturday for a rumor that she had foundered, which could not be traced to the ordinary sources of shipping news, will probably relieve himself of any anxiety the despatch may have caused him.

Mir. Vernon H. Brown, the Cunard Company's agent, said last night to a Sun reporter that he had not thought it worth while to ask by cable about the alleged rumor in London. He believed the Servia had been detained by fogs outside the bar. The Etruria, which left her dock on Saturday afternoon, waited at the bar until \$30 o'clock yesterday morning before going out on account of the fog. Mr. Brown said he had several dear friends on board the Servia, and that he felt no anxioty about them. The Servia has on board 113 cabin passengers, 90 intermediate, and 900 in the steerage. C. F. Deane, chief of the Castle Garden railroad over Saturday night by the dense fog at the bar,

DOUBLE MURDER AND ARSON.

Two Polish Wemen Killed, and the House Burned to Conceal the Crime.

a young country woman. Mary Keit. Putlavish, with several Poles who boarded with him, are miners employed at the Big Vein colliery, about a half mile distant.

When they returned from work on Saturday evening they found the house a heap of smoking ruins, and among the embers the charred remains of the two women. There is no doubt that the fire was an incendiary set designed to cover an atrocious double murder. An axe, which Putlavish left at some distance from the house in the morning, was found beside one of the bodies, and a neighbor living half a mile distant, who was attracted by the smoke, and who was first to reach the scene, says that when he arrived he plainly saw the body of one women lying just inside the door with blood flowing from a gash in the head. There was between \$400 and \$1,000 in money in the house, and it is supposed that robbery was the incentive to the murder and arson. No clue has been obtained to the suthers of the crime, though suspicion attaches to one of the boarders, who has disappeared. a young country woman, Mary Keit. Putlavish,

Parewell Campanial Concert.

The farewell concert of the Campanini Concert Company was given at the new Broadway Theatre last night before a large audience, which was especially plentiful in the standing room and cheaper seats. Encores were abundant. The solos of Signora Tetrazzini. Signor Campanini and Madame Scalchi were enthusiastically received. The finale from "Lucia," which closed the first nart of the programme, wasfinely given Campanini sang the "Cuus Animan," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," with all his ancient fire, Other numbers on the programme were an Ave Maria from Verdis, "Otheir, sung finely by Signora Tetrazzini, a love duet from the same opera by Campanini and Tetrazzini, the duet "Quis est Hono," by Tetrazzini and Scalchi, and the grand finale from "La Gioconda," by the full strength of the company, Cleotonte Campanini and Aliced Gave acted as accommendate. way Theatre last night before a large audiTWO NEW YORK LIBRARIES.

The One Endowed by Mr. Aster and the One that Peter Cooper Founded, A visitor will never fail to be struck by the

difference in the atmosphere that pervades the Astor Library and the library of the Cooper Union. "Shut the door softly" is the warning that meets him in large letters half way up the stairs of the Astor Library; and at this hint he steals his way with muffled footfalls up the marble steps until he finds himself in the wilderness of galleries and alcoves that rise floor above floor to the ceiling. Books everywhere. Books rising tier above tier almost as far as the eye can reach, and books piled upon tables, and carried by the armful by walting attendants. Only let him whisper to the librarian a subject on which he wants information and messengers are despatched, clambering all up and down the huge walls, searching for dry tomes in mysterious places, and, prestol they return loaded down with books, until he stands appalled before the piles that he is expected to carry off to some reading table. But everything is done in dumb show. Hardly a voice is heard that rises above a murmur, and the huge building scens, almost like an asylum for dea! mutes. But he must not fall to study the lineaments of the people whom he observes sitting in the alcoves, or bending over the tables with piles of books and note paper before them, around them, and scattered upon every hand. They almost all look like students, philosophers, or cranks, with big

heads and projecting foreheads.

Now, let the visitor withdraw, still shutting the door softly behind him with such gentleness that he will leave no disturbing echo in those silent rooms, and, passing out into the street and around the corner into Eighth street, climb to the library of the Cooper Union. It is a plain room, huge in its dimensions, but with no alcoves, and with no galleries rising tier above tier. Neither does it seem to be suppiled with any plethora of books. The fulllength portrait of Peter Cooper smiles benignantly from the north wall, and this work, together with some other pictures and a clock. Around the other three sides are ranged bookcases, not so tall as to be inaccessible at the top from not very tall stepladders, and the shelves, though moderately full of beoks, are by no means crowd-ed with the wealth of literature which they

same at the shelves, though moderately full of beeks, are by no means crowded with the wealth of literature which they uphold. There are books upon almost every conceivable subject; but the number on all subjects is limited to those which are presumably the best. The chief feature of this room is not to be found upon its walls. It is to be found in the stands for periodicals, which occupy nearly three-fourths of the interior space, and in the desk for magazines at the south end. About 300 periodicals, comprising political, literary, scientific, and trade papers and magazines, are gathered together here from the four quarters of the globe, and they appear in various languages. They are at all times, too, from an early hour in the morning until the bell rings the hour for closing late in the evening, diligouity studied by the large body of readers to be found in the room.

Here, also, the visitor, if an observing man and given to phrenological and physiognomical studies, will be expected to take note of what he sees, and form his own opinions of the character of the persons present. It will not do to assume that he will meet with no cranks. Those persons haunt all public libraries, for the reason that they always demand a great deal of research to find a justification for their eccentricities; but a visitor at the Cooper Union library will meet with lewer persons with buiging forcheads that he sees at the Astor Library. The readers here are evidently not so much in pursuit of knowledge as of entertainment. They may be in search of knowledge, too, but it will be political, industrial, or social knowledge, and not the kind of knowledge that swells the head. They are mainly commonplace men, who never suspected themselves born to instruct the race.

These are the two ropresentative libraries of New York. The circulating library is a representative library in a certain sense, but it would be as well to call it along a general function in the work of public instruction. This is the reason why they may be called the two

person the circulating normy, which gives him the use of books for loss than the cost of his newspaper, can serve his purpose better. But the material in the Cooper Union can be found gathered together in no other place. It represents the current thought and activity of every state and nation, and it is a mirror of the prevailing sentiment of the times in art, science, literature, philosophy, or religion. To make a learned man the student should be set in the alcoves of the Astor Library, where the wisdom of thirty centuries will lock down unon him from the walls; but to make an intelligent man, able to try even learning in the crucible of modern thought, he should be sent to the library of the Cooper Union.

"The demand is now for more reading rooms of the kind that will give men equally free access to either books or periodicals as they are minglied together in this comprehensive library," said an observing reader. "Periodicals alone are enervating. They are mainly made up of the thoughts and impulses of the moment often crude, and rarely well digested; and the conservatism, reflection, and claboration of the higher order of journals are not enough to set against the morbid sensationalism and perverted taste that are common. The demand is for books as well as for newspapers and magazines; but they should go hand in hand with each other, and a taste for one should never be cultivated at the expense of the other. Books alone are as much too heavy for the spirit of the age as the journals are not literary producers and scholars enough to a significant the conservation of the strip of the copy in and out daily at the library of the Cooper Union, and it can hardly be said that this reading room it would be sought by as large a number of pupils as any of the pupil schools, and such resorts might do as much as the schools for the cause of popular education."

The Cooper Union is a unique institution with its various dopartments for industrial, scientific, and artistic training; but in no other department is it so ge

A Would-be Remover Removed.

Graves Burns, a young New Yorker who has a rich father and affects the ultra-English in attire and speech, went into the West Thirtieth station house late last night with his nose bleeding. "Myself and two other chappies were around

to a boarding house in Thirty-third street," he said to Sergt. Schmittberger. "and I was

said to Sergt. Schmittberger, "and I was made to pay \$1 for four beers, and because I wouldn't pay for another round they fired me into the street, doucher know?"

Burns held up his blood-stained pocket hand-kerchief to add rathos to his appeal, and asked to have an officer sent around instantly to greet his assailants. The Sergeant told him to greet his assailants of the stand and the cwild do for him.

"What!" cried the young man in amazement. "Then I'll have you removed."

Sergeant Schmittberger tapped an electric bell, and Doorman Dempsey removed Burns to the sidewalk in half a second. Burns was ejected from a Broadway saloon on Saturday night, and drove around to the Thirtieth street station in a cab, to get an officer to arrest the saloon keeper, but didn't succeed. He said that he would have Sergeant Sheldon removed, then, for ignoring his demand. supported by the highest military authority to a greater extent than either you or the public appear to be aware of."

He then refers to the inquiry made by his committee, and quotes the replies of the Duke of Cambridge justifying the Telegraph's statements, which, he says, form an instructive commentary upon the present system of War Office administration, which continues to spend about £20,00.000 yearly, mostly derived from taxation, and which may claim lasting glory for having produced these sublime results." giory for having produced these subnine results."

"The Duke of Cambridge adheres to the statements made by him before the committee," continues Lord Randons, "and the Premier, instead of permitting himself to censure Lord Wolseley, would better have reassured and soothed the public mind if he had been able to disprove and refute the strong and unqualified condemnation of our military condition, which has been given to Parlament itself by the highest military authorits."

A Tauthsome Dainty.

What ye got there. John?" inquired Mrs. Hayseed, as he laid a box of fancy scap on the table on his return from town.
"I's sense new-fangled kind of candy, I reckon; that's
what I speed I was buyin." I tried one of 'em. but I'il
be gesh surned if I could git away with mere's half

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

OHIO DEMOCRATS NOT IN LOVE WITH MR. CLEVELAND.

They Prefer the Sterling Democracy of

David B. Hill—Perforctory Endorsements —Republican Straws from Nebraska. COLUMBUS, May 13 .- During the past week your correspondent has attended two Demo-cratic Congress district conventions in Ohio -the Fifth and the Sixteenth-having a united Democratic majority of more than 12,000, and while the resolutions adopted at each of these conventions endorse President Cleveland, your reporter has heard hundreds of the rank and file and some leading Democrats doubt the wisdom of nominating Cleveland for a second term. They say he has allowed too many liepublicans to remain in office; that he is not much of a Democrat; that the Republicans will force the Democrats to take a defensive posttion on Cleveland's tariff message to Congress; that the Democracy does not have the love, respect, and admiration for him that it has for David B. Hill of New York; that it is to be hoped that in the next ten days Cleveland will come out in a letter declining a renomination or that the New York dejegation will present Hill's name to the St. Louis Convention, and Hill's name to the St. Louis Convention, and that with Hill on the head of the tleket there would be no doubt as to how New York State would go in November.

Ex-Gov. Foster's Interview in New York yesterday, in which he said that the Irish would not support Blaine in 1888 as they did in 1884, is laughed at here. Foster is so anxious to get Sherman's seat in the United States Senate that he is making himself ridiculous.

Republican Straws from Nebruska

FREMONT, Neb., May 13 .- At a Dodge county Republican Convention yesterday afternoon the delegates were not instructed, but a straw vote in the Convention for President resulted: Blaine, 35; Gresham, 17; Sherman, 4; Allison, 2; Depew, 1; scattering, 4.

O'NEILL, May 13.-At the Republican County Convention resterday the preference for President was: Blaine, 37: Lincoln, 23: Gresham, 14. HASTINGS May 13.-The Adams county Republicans in convention yesterday voted down a Blaine resolution, and enthusiastically declared in favor of Gresham for President.

Grand Island. May 13.—The Thall county Republican Convention yesterday adopted resolutions pledging support to the nominues of the National Convention.

VALENTINE, May 13.—The Republican County Convention yesterday was unanimous for Elaine.

Elaine.

Holderdoe, May 13.—At the Republican County Convention yesterday the sentiment was for Blaine and Gresham.

Wisner, May 13.—At the Cuming County Convention at West Point yesterday, a motion to instruct for Gresham was lost.

BLOOMINGTON. May 13.—In the Franklin County Republican Convention a bellot on Presidential candidates resulted as follows: Lincoln. 22; Blaine, 17; Sherman, 4; Gresham. 5; Alger, 2. Fun and Politics at Ann Arbor

ANN ARBOR, May 13 .- The mock National

Convention of 412 Republican students in the University, held last evening, resulted in the nomination of Blaine and Alger. This result, however, was obtained by a stampede. The real choice of the Republican students was Gresham. After all the changes Greskam received 148 votes to 213 for Blaine. Then Algor was nominated for Vice-President. Large placards designated the locations of the various States. The Texas delegation appeared in large broad-brimmed hats. The voting was interrupted at one point by the reading of this hoax telegram from Blaine, dated Florence. Italy:

I withdraw my name in the interest of peace. My health is bully. health's boily.

Senator Allison was unfortunate. Wilson of Iown started in to present his name in a masterly style, but forgetting his words, sat down. Blaine's name was sprung on the Convention in realistic style, causing the stampede noted. The platform denounced the Democratic party with a severity of language best belifting the sentencing of a murderer. It was long after midnight when the Convention ended and the country had been saved. The Democratic students will probably accept the challenge thus laid down by holding a Convention to defend the Administration of Cleveland and the principles of the Democratic party.

Democrats to Contest Pirst Massachusetts Congress District.

FALL RIVER, May 13 .- The Fall River correspondent of the Boston Globe announced in that paper to-day that he was authorized to say that Mayor John W. Cummings was a candidate for the Democratic nomination to Congress from the Democratic nomination to Con-gress from the First district. The announce-ment has invoked considerable enthusiasm among the Democrats, and the Republicans admit that he would make the atrongent fight ever made in this district, which has in the past given such a big Republican majority that it has never been vigorously contested. The Re-publicans are divided into rival factions, and there is a bitter light for the nomination, while the Democrats are united.

The Minnesota Conventions.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 13 .- Most of the Minnesota County Conventions have now been exception the Democratic Conventions have endorsed President Cleveland and his tariff reduction views. Almost all the Republe an Conventions have declared in favor of some re-duction of the tariff, and a large number have endorsed the tariff utterances of Congressman Knute Nelson. For President, Blaine slightly leads Gresham, but the latter is the second choice of most of those who declare themselves favorable to Blaine, should be be a candidate.

True to Bob Even in Church.

NASHVILLE, May 13 .- They are telling a queer story to-night of Delegate William Smith. Chairman of the Knox county delegation to the State Convention. Smith went to church this morning, and modestly took a rear new. His hard work in the Convention for the past four days told on him, and he be-gan to doze. The preacher was telling of the great men of Tennessee, and finally reached John Knox, once Governor of the State. As he pronounced "Knox" Delegate Smith was aroused, and, rising from his soat, shouted, in stentories force:

aroused, and, rising from his sont, shouted, in stentorian tones: "Thirty-five votes for Robert L. Taylbr!" The congregation took in the situation, and an audible titter went through the church, dur-ing which the delegate escaped.

They Prefer Judge Gresham.

Sr. Louis, May 13 .- The Republicans of the Fourteenth district have elected Byrd Duncan and S. A. Riosley delegates to the Chicago Convention. The delegates were not instructed, but the Convention expressed a preference for Judge Gresham for President.

A New Big Pour in Jersey City. It was said yesterday by a Democrat who

is in a situation to know, that the deadlockes Board of Works of Jersey City would organize to-morrow, or some time during the next two weeks, by electing James Gannon, Demoerat, one of the new members of the Board. President. "The three members of the old Big Four combine," he said. "have wen the day, and Mr. Gannon will be included in the next Big Four." It is alleged that the deal was arranged last week, and that the old members agreed to turn over to Commissioner Gannon the eighteen appointments that ex-Commissioner Reynolds of the old Big Four controlled, and that he is to receive besides two of the appointments now held by Commissioner Hilliard, in addition to an equal share in the appointment of the army of pipolayers that is always made two weeks previous to an election. Commissioner Gannon denies the story, the members of the old combine don't. President. "The three members of the old

NEW JERSEY.

Miss Surie Halloran, aged 17, became suddenly and violently insanc in her kome, at Sixth and Willow streets, liobuken, yesterday afternoon, she was taken to the city brison and locked up to await examination by County Physician Couverse.

BROOKLYN.

Henry Schelling of 207 Johnson street, Williamsburgh was assaulted and beaten yesterday afternoon near his home by Robert Wieber; and John Lettle. They had been disputing about the beer ickout, schelling was bruised on his head and arms. He was removed to St. Catherine's Hospital. His assailants were arrested. St. Catherine's Rospital. His assistants was renoved to The funeral of Miss Mary Riggs Bowning took pace yeaterday afternoon from the Church of the Higgins in Brooklyn. The interment was in Greenwood. Mrs. Lowning, who was the granulmelter of the widow of Broker Nathanel W. T. Hatch, died at her granulaughters hatche, 100 west Hirly ditted street, on Friday lest. Nice was the widow of Leonge R. Bowning, and at the time of his thank of the result of the first was in her illnessy-second year.

A blue finance cost was found in King afreet size on Raturilay hight. Soon afterward a deek hand of the highout Stranhau found a hat floating in the water near the Frie Rasin. They were identified as those of Mark Fulbam of 200 Van Brunt street, the had been reported missing during the afternoon. His wife thinks he has drowned himself. He was 60 red, and that focusing that does not described as the first that he had been deek hand on the mister when the street in the second street and the form of the had been deep that the had been